

Next Generation Space Internet: Standards and Implementation

<http://www.aist-ngsi.org>

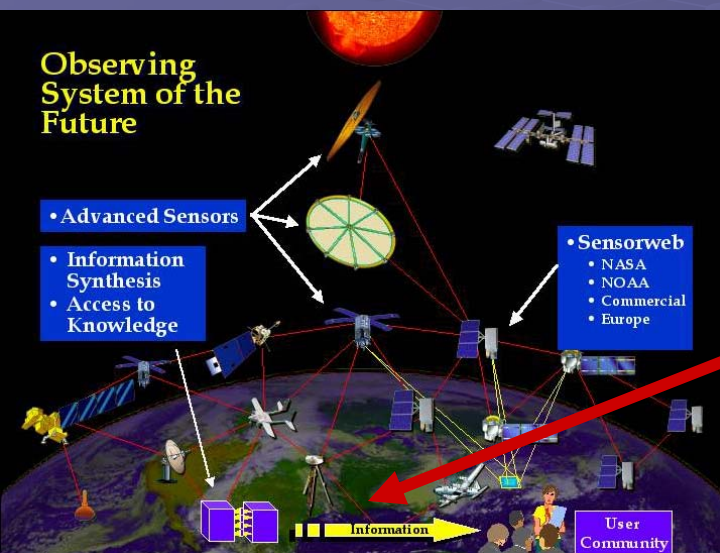
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AGENDA

- Future mission requirements & assumptions
- NGSI services
- Standardization
- Implementation

Future Mission Requirements



Networks

Autonomous Spacecraft

Large Data Sets

Internet Connectivity

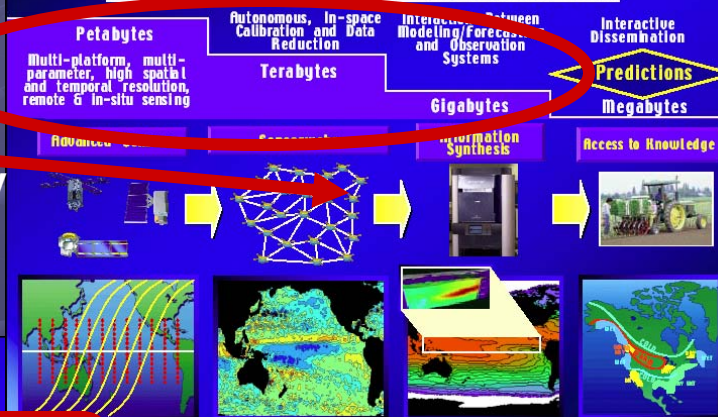
The Sensorweb

- Multiple vantage points used together
 - LEO - lidars, high resolution imagery, global coverage
 - GEO - high temporal resolution, tracking local phenomena
 - LI - solar reflective measurements (ozone, aerosols, etc.)
 - Polar GEO - light sail systems
 - Formation flying
- Reprogrammable/reconfigurable sensor systems
- Autonomous Systems
 - Grouping measurements for calibration and validation
- Low cost micro and nano-satellites: sensorcraft with deployable apertures
 - Cheap to duplicate
 - Simplified systems engineering
 - Class B parts



What crops should I grow next summer?

Managing the End-to-End Information Flow



Challenges

● Connectivity

- Point of attachment between orbiting sensor net and the Internet changes

● Security

- Your spacecraft is at 66.170.238.241? I always wanted my own spacecraft...

● Efficiency

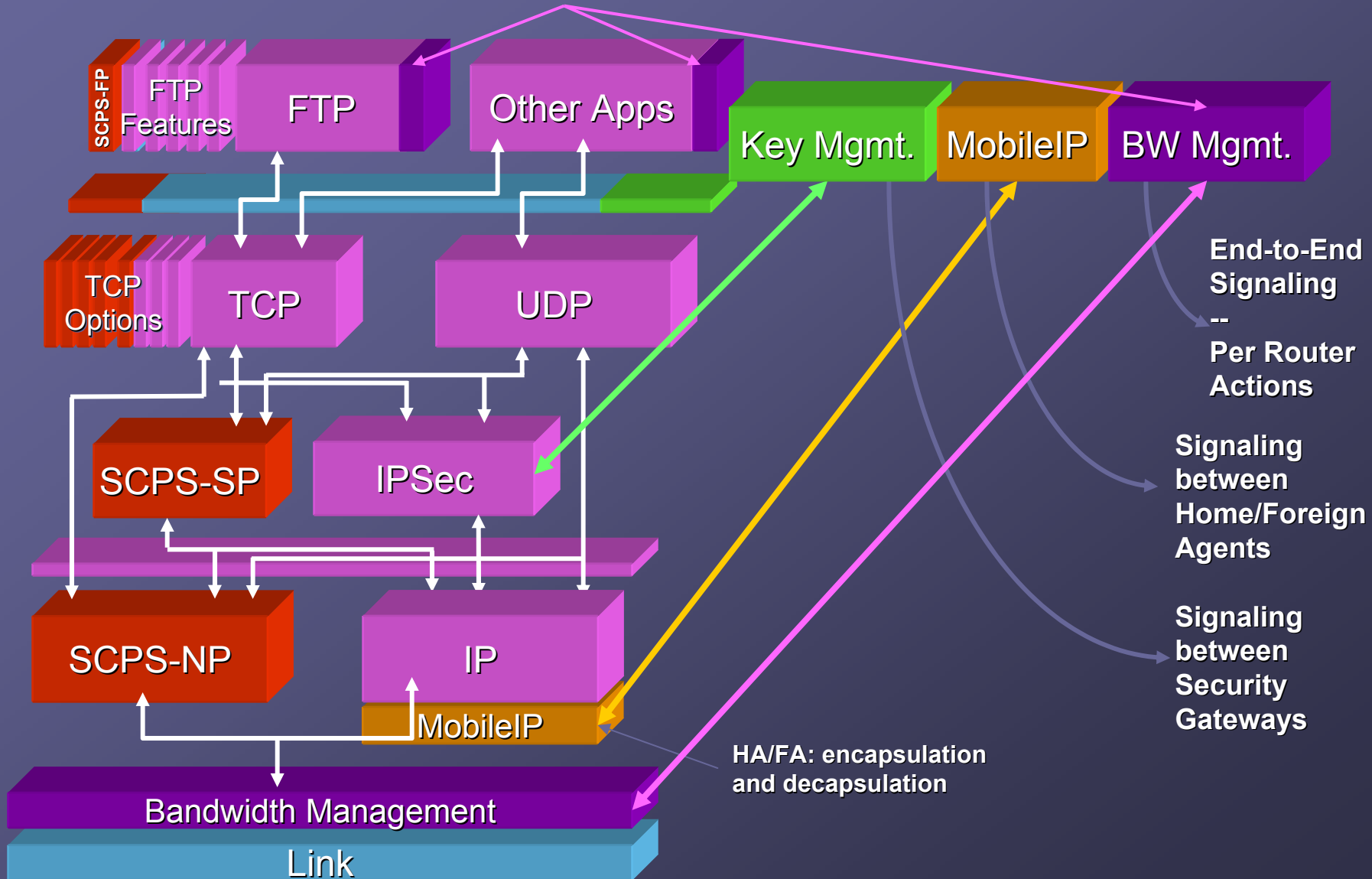
- Large data sets require efficiency, especially across the space-to-ground link

Approach

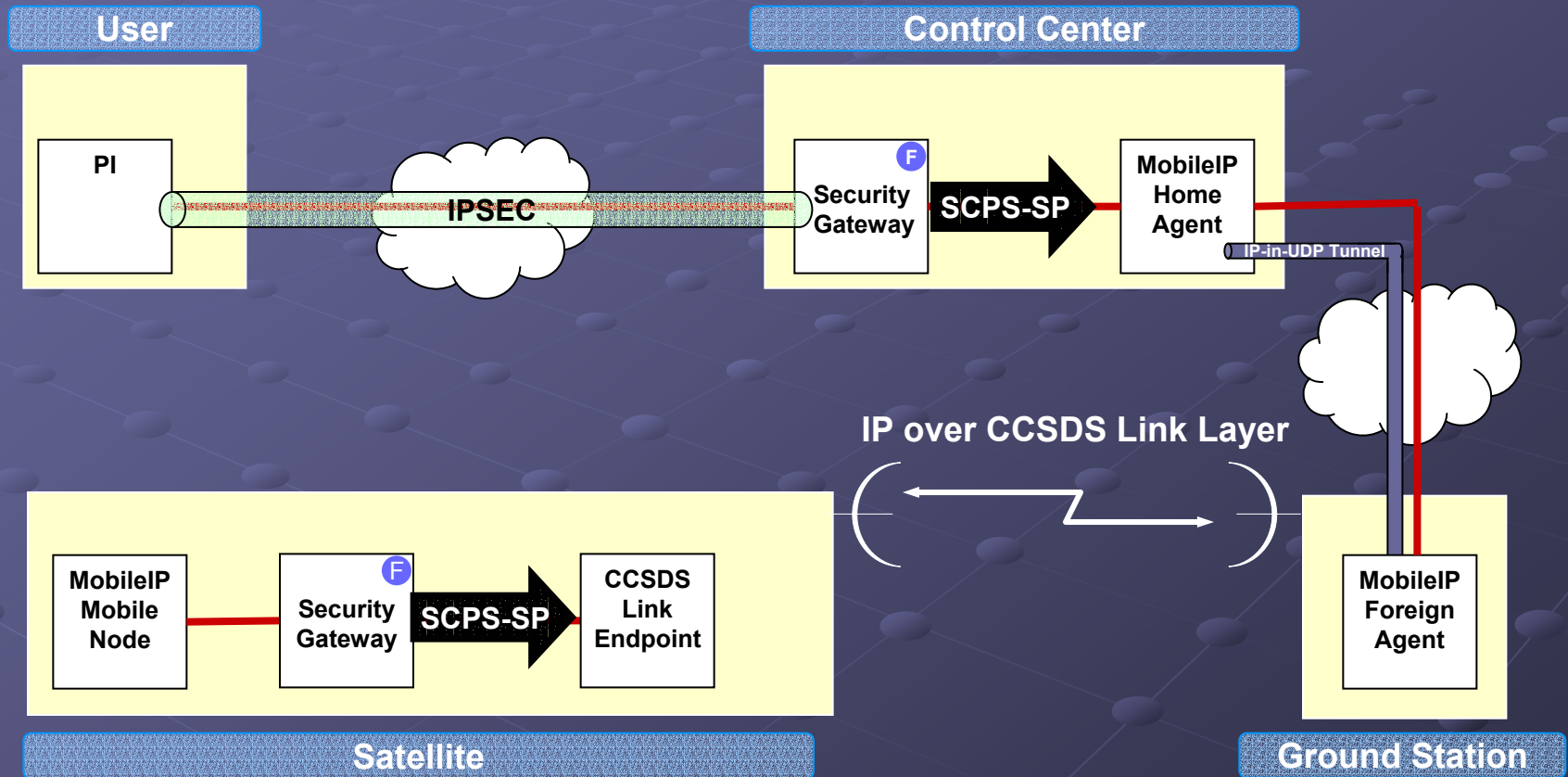
- Standardized protocols / extensions allowing multiple vendor implementations:
 - Security gateways
 - Advanced IP Mobility
 - Resource Reservation
- Proof-of-concept implementation

NGSI Protocol Extensions

Support for Requirements Signaling



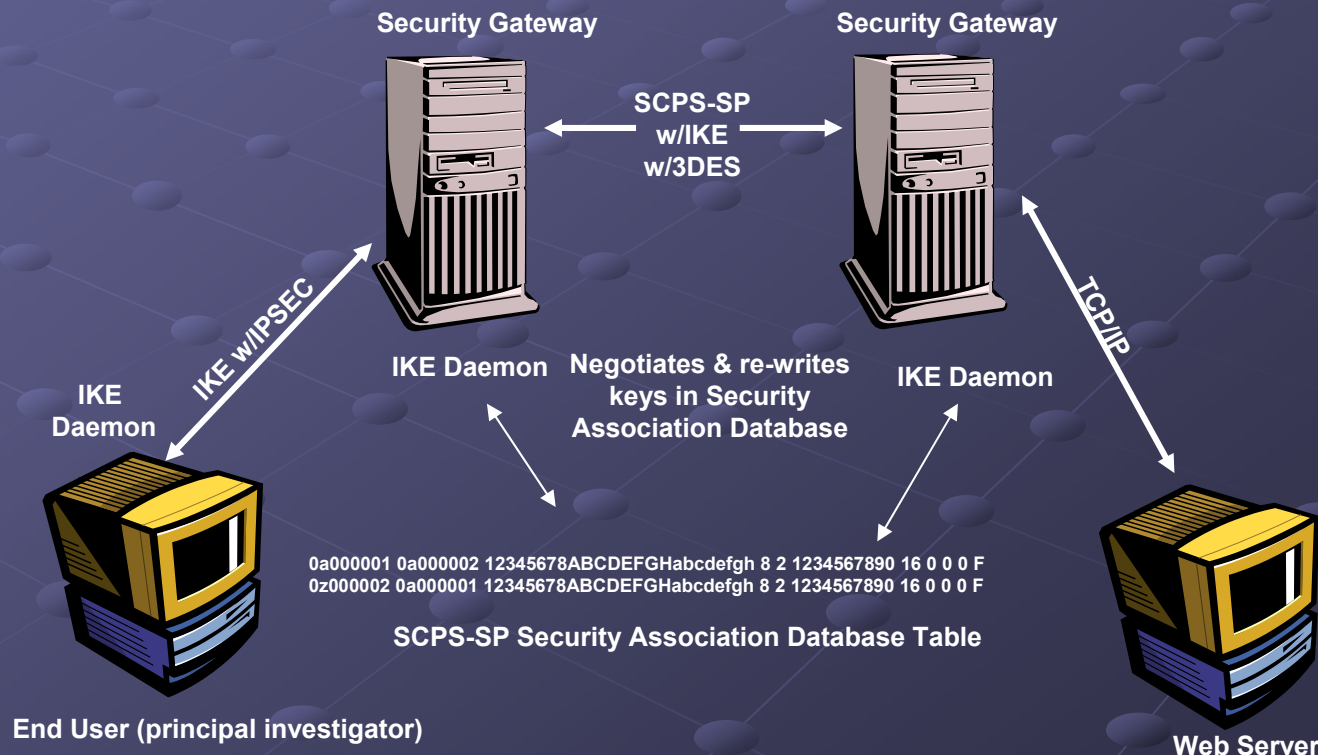
NGSI Architecture



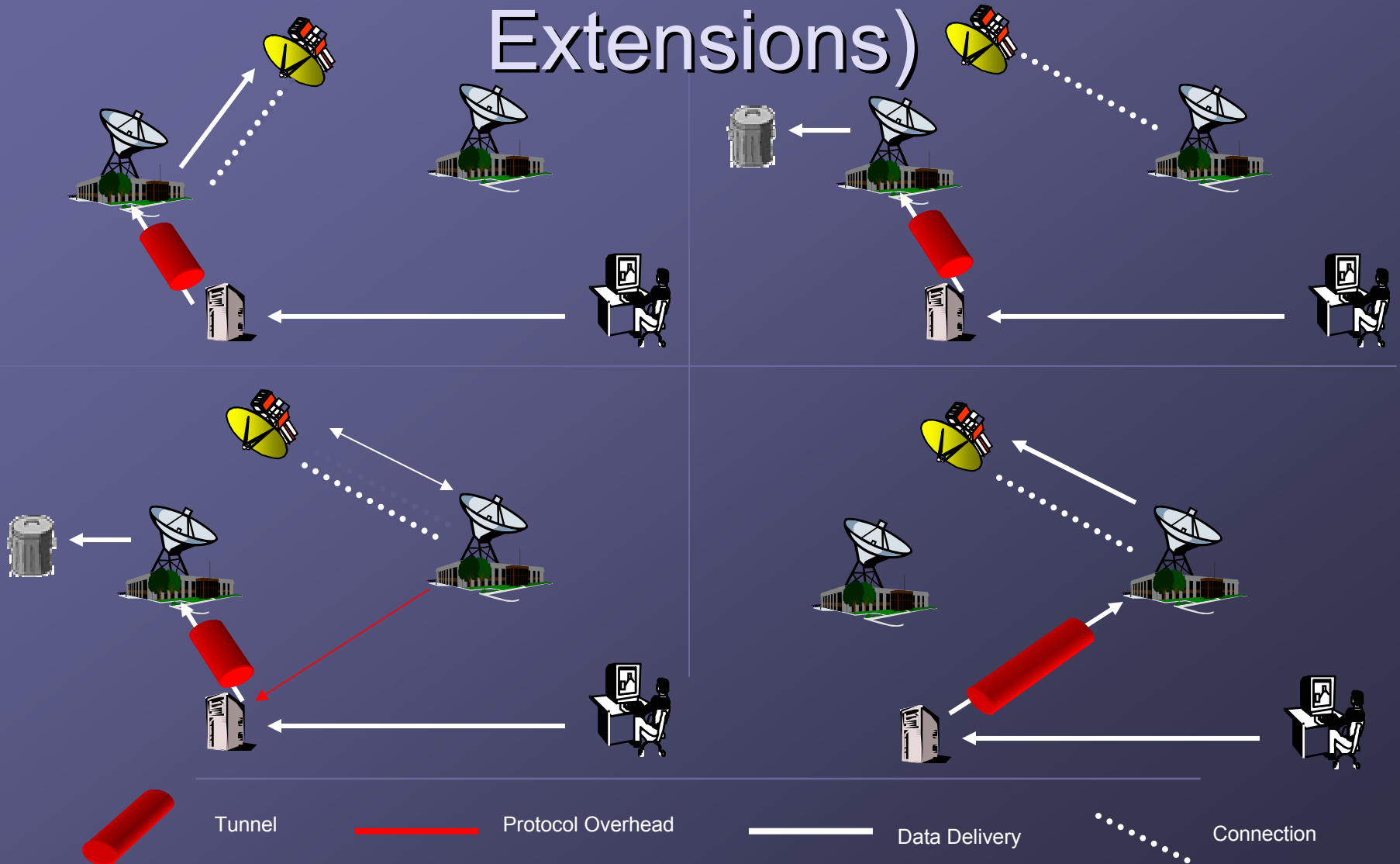
Intserv (RSVP) prevents congestion-based loss
MobileIP allows Internet-based users to contact spacecraft
Security gateways translate between IPSEC and SCPS-SP

IPSEC / SCPS-SP Security Gateways

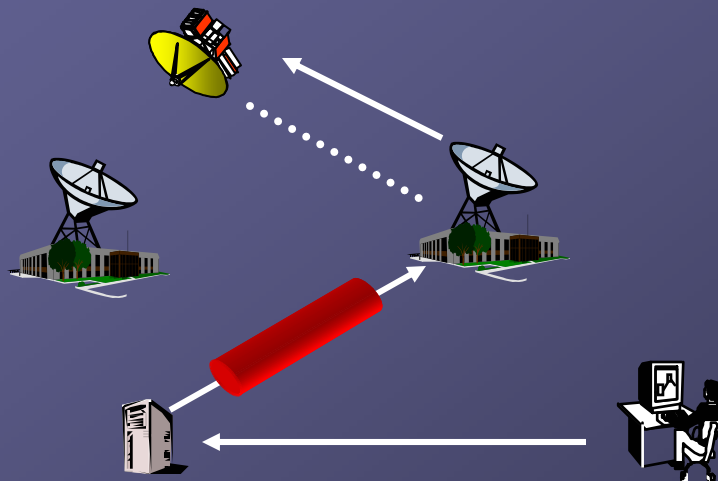
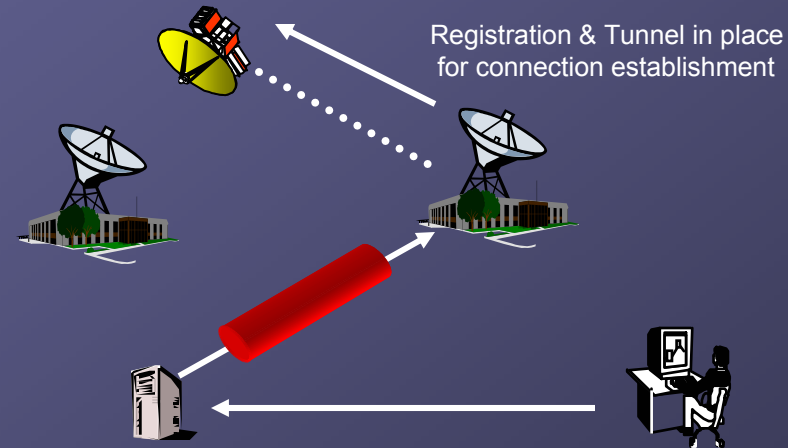
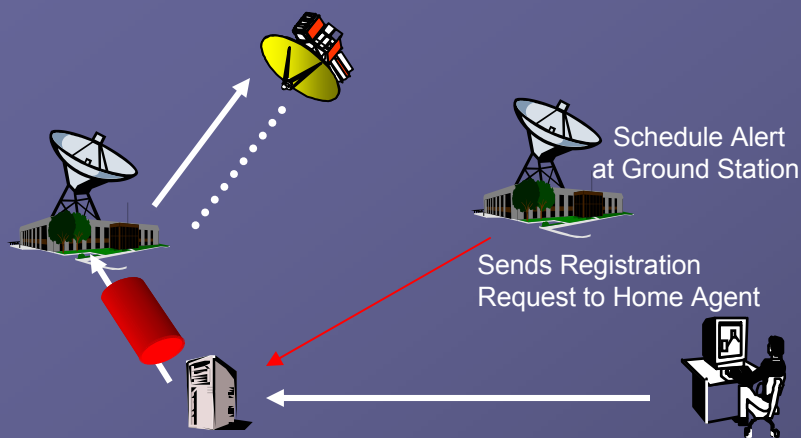
- SCPS-SP has lower overhead than IPSEC
- Trusted gateways allow logging, monitoring, policing, PEPs
- *Standardized IKE options for efficient key exchange*



Standard MobileIP (No NGSI Extensions)



MobileIP with NGSI Extensions



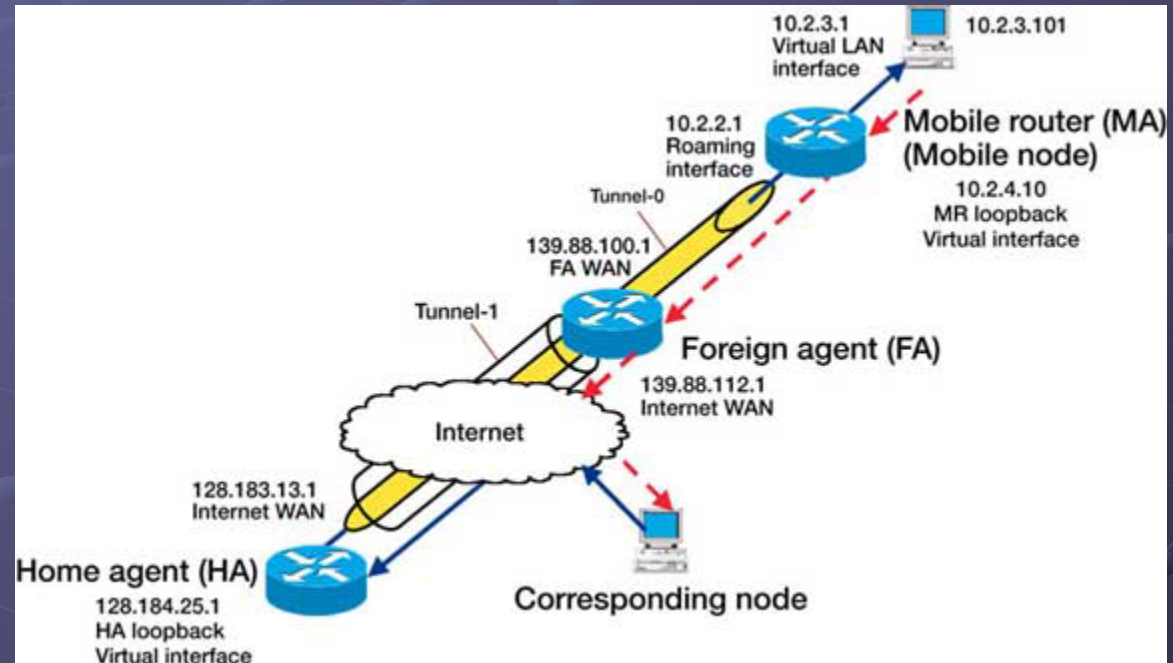
Standardized MobileIP extensions for scheduled operations

- Mobile router uses IP-in-IP tunnel and MobileIP signaling across the space link



Mobile Router

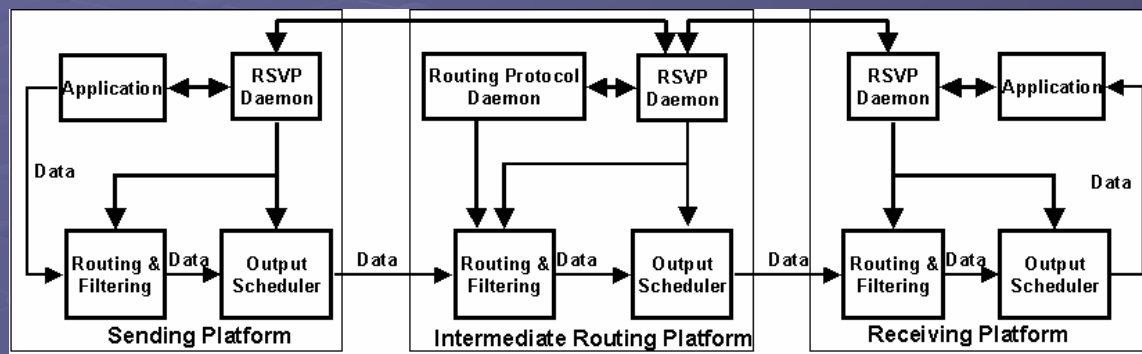
- Really designed for 'one-hop' mobile
 - Each mobile router supports a *fixed* mobile subnet
- Carries IP tunnel across the mobile channel



NGSI and Cisco Mobile Router Approaches

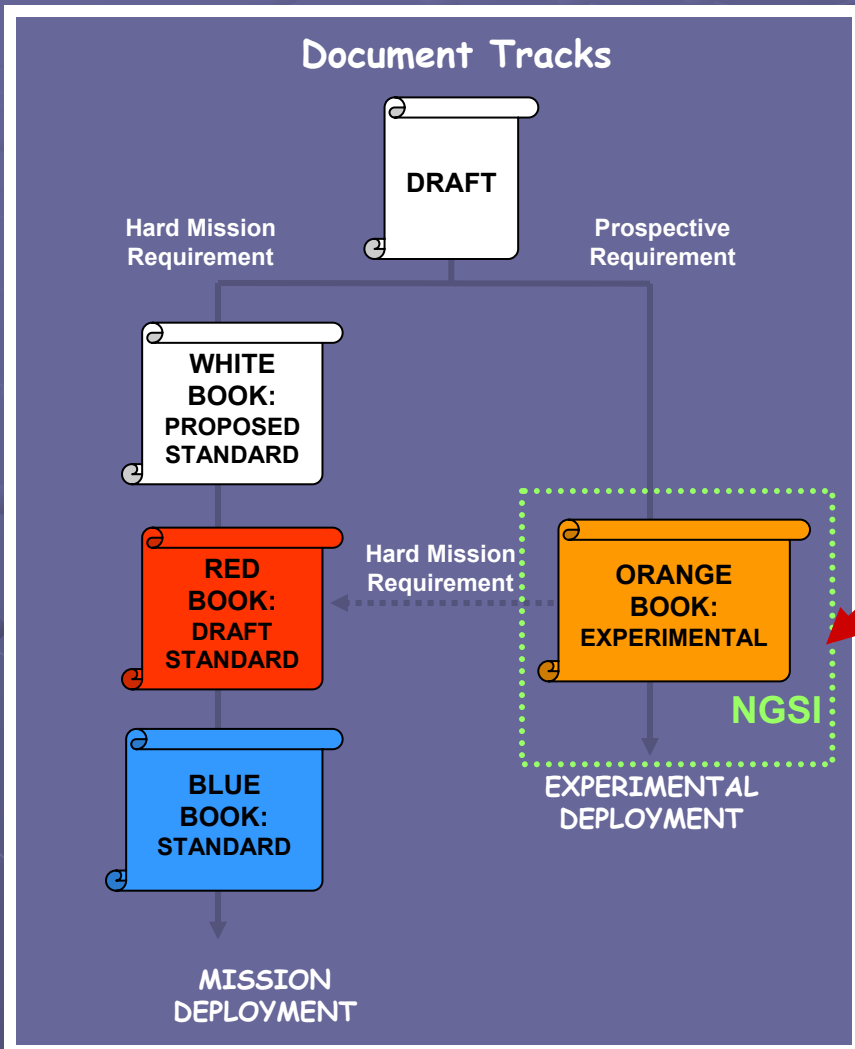
Feature	Cisco Mobile Router	NGSI
Mobile – FA Signaling (Across the space-to-ground link)	Yes – Router Solicitation / Advertisement / Mobile Registration	No – MobileIP tunnel configured ahead of time
Per-packet overhead	IP-in-IP encapsulation (20 bytes)	None
Operation in multi-hop constellation environment	Difficult for dynamic and multi-hop constellations	Yes

RSVP



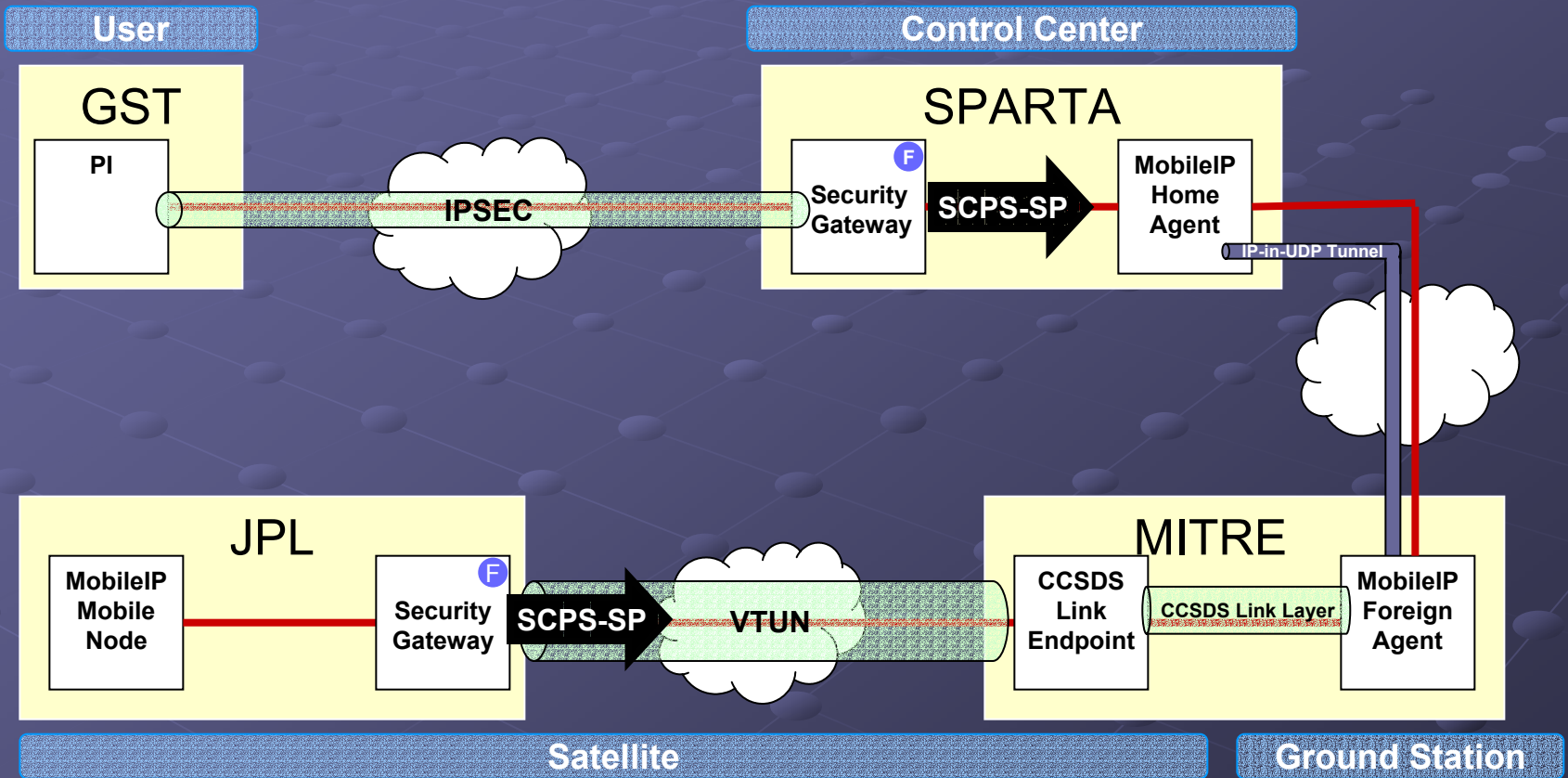
- Protects data from congestion-based loss, provides some class of service (CoS)
- Applications signal data requirements to the network
- Network responds (yes/no)
 - If yes, network provisions the path → prevents congestion loss
- *Standardized RSVP extensions for protocol translating gateways*

Standardization



- Few missions currently requesting IP services
- Standardizing NGSi services in CCSDS 'experimental' track
 - Feedback from space agencies and interested parties
 - Can be quickly converted to standards track when appropriate

Prototype Implementation



xterm

IPTraf

Statistics for eth2

	Total Packets	Total Bytes	Incoming Packets	Incoming Bytes	Outgoing Packets	Outgoing Bytes
Total:	25948K	387C	3642	245248	25948K	387C
IP:	25948K	383C	99	31240	25948K	383C
TCP:	0	0	0	0	0	0
UDP:	25948K	383C	0	0	25948K	383C
ICMP:	43	24768	43	24768	0	0
Other IP:	219	23992	56	6472	163	17520
Non-IP:	7086	361386	3543	212580	3543	148806

Total rates: 0.5 kbits/sec Broadcast packets: 1

UDP Blaster

UDP Blaster on goo5

Source Address: INADDR_ANY

Destination: 10.50.0.2:5000

Rate (Bps): 1000 Min Policed Size: 40

☐ RSVP BucketSize (Bps): 1000 Max Policed Size: 1500

PeakRate: 1000

Packet Size (Bytes): 1451

Packets / Sec: 1600

kBits / Sec: 18572.80

Packets Sent: 436480

Behind By (s): 0

On

UDP Blaster

UDP Blaster on goo7.scps.org

Source Address: 10.50.0.1

Destination: 10.50.0.2:5001

Rate (Bps): 1000 Min Policed Size: 40

☒ RSVP BucketSize (Bps): 1000 Max Policed Size: 1500

PeakRate: 1000

Packet Size (Bytes): 1460

Packets / Sec: 265

kBits / Sec: 3095.20

Packets Sent: 75798

Behind By (s): 0

On

BlasterSnatcher

BlasterSnatcher on goo8

Receive Port: INADDR_ANY:5000

☐ raw ☐ K ☒ M Bits

Packets

Total: 5160.14 444533

Instantaneous: 0.00 0.00

Average: 0.00 521.75

Missed: 31927

☐ Respond to RSVP Rate (bps): 1000 Min Policed Size: 40

RSVP SESSION HOST: 10.70.0.1 BucketSize (bps): 1000 Max Policed Size: 1500

☐ Respond with matching RESV PeakRate: 1000

Reset Counts

BlasterSnatcher

Receive Port: INADDR_ANY:5001

☐ K Bits

Packets

Total: 893.95 76537

Instantaneous: 0.00 0.00

Average: 0.00 89.10

Missed: 671

☒ Respond to RSVP Rate (bps): 485000 Min Policed Size: 40

RSVP SESSION HOST: BucketSize (bps): 10000 Max Policed Size: 1500

☒ Respond with matching RESV PeakRate: 485000

/home/aist/FY02Demo

View Terminal Go Help

RSVP toggled (now 0)

Releasing session 1

RSVP toggled (now 1)

beRSVPsSender start

Dest address: 10.50.0.2:5001

RsvpSession succeeded: 1

e.

Source address: 10.50.0.1:0

Der address is: 10.50.0.1

pSender call succeeded.

ender returning.

P toggled (now 0)

easing session 1

P toggled (now 1)

SVPSender start

t address: 10.50.0.2:5001

pSession succeeded: 1

e.

Source address: 10.50.0.1:0

Der address is: 10.50.0.1

pSender call succeeded.

ender returning.

```

: goo7.scps.org Flags:
10K) 485KB/s 40 1.5K] ]

10.50.0.2/5001[17] 2=>eth2 > 10.50.0.2/32
R: 30000 PHOP: <10.50.0.1 LIH=2>
: 40 1.5K]
ous 1500B, G={br!75 3580 75 3580}, CL={br!}

10.50.0.2/5001[17] <API ttl=33
R: 30000 PHOP: <(API) LIH=2>
: 40 1.5K]
ous 65535B, G={br!}, CL={br!})

10.50.0.2/5001[17] eth2<=2 < 10.50.0.2/64
R: 30000 NHOP: <10.50.0.2 LIH=2>
10K) 485KB/s 40 1.5K] ]

```

Standards-Based Approach to IP in Space

- Runs over **any link layer(s) that support IP**; tested with CCSDS telemetry / telecommand
- Open international **standards**:
 - Can be implemented by any vendor
 - Allow international cross-support for missions
- SCPS + NGS **Maximize Data Return**
 - High-efficiency network, security, and transport
 - End-to-end or via gateways
 - Low-overhead mobility support for spacecraft
 - Resource reservation to prevent congestion loss

Questions